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YE—An unwounded resident of the Tal Zaatar Palestinian camp at Beirut wavy-well to wounded men being evacuated from the camp in a Red Cross operation.

## Broad Cease-Fire Announced

### More Wounded Leave Tal Zaatar

Douglas Watson

Aug. 4 (WP)—A Red Cross operation to evacuate wounded men from the besieged Tal Zaatar Palestinian refugee camp

and another Red Cross doctor managed to select wounded to go, but the systematic process then broke down, Dr. Grelley said.

However, the Red Cross doctors and, later, soldiers of the predominantly Christian rightist forces surrounding the camp

ascertained that all those being evacuated were genuinely wounded. Uninjured occupants of the largely Moslem leftist-held camp are not being allowed to leave.

Following the same procedure as yesterday, Red Cross officials (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Sadat Says Israel Gave Syria A Free Hand to Act in Lebanon

CAIRO, Aug. 4 (UPI)—Israel has given Syria a free hand to intervene militarily in Lebanon in order to liquidate the Palestinians and has dropped the idea of a "red line" beyond which Syrian troops should not advance, President Anwar Sadat said in a speech released last night.

He said that the regime of Syrian President Hafez al-Assad would collapse in half an hour if the thousands of political opponents it held prisoner were released.

Israel, Mr. Sadat said, dropped the "red line" idea during secret contacts it held with Syria recently in Geneva.

"It has become clear that the Syrians are liquidating the Palestinians in a more cruel manner than the Israelis did," Mr. Sadat said in a speech to a group of students in Alexandria.

The Cairo press had charged earlier that six Israeli and Syrian intelligence agents met in Geneva July 24 to draw up plans for assassinating Palestinian guerrilla leaders.

Mr. Sadat's statements were made as the press ended an anti-Syria campaign which began last week by denouncing a peace accord between Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization as a "Palestinian document of surrender."

## Most Due Out of Jail Today

### 3 Reds Among First Released As Spanish Amnesty Begins

MADRID, Aug. 4.—King Juan Carlos's amnesty decree took effect immediately after its official publication today, and three Communist leaders walked out of the Carabanchel prison here tonight in the first group of political prisoners to be freed.

A hundred persons—political supporters, wives and other relatives—cheered as Simon Sanchez Montero, Santiago Alvarez and Jose Unzueta left the prison.

The government, sources say, may release as many as 500 of the estimated 685 political prisoners.

The King's decree, printed in the official gazette, said: "In order to direct Spain to full democratic normalcy, the moment has arrived to finish the process of reconciliation with the forgetting of any discriminatory legacy of the past in the full fraternal coexistence of Spaniards."

The first article of the decree-law, which was composed by the government and signed by the King, said that the amnesty extends to those persons who had been convicted of political offenses but not of "putting in danger or harming the life or integrity" of other persons.

The amnesty, the second since 1939, also pardons military men convicted of rebellion or sedition and conscientious objectors to military service.

The decree said that judges and courts would apply the terms of the amnesty on a case-by-case basis to determine which prisoners qualify.

Timetable Hinted

A government spokesman said that three-fourths of the prisoners to benefit from the pardon would be released within 24 hours.

The spokesman, an official of the Justice Ministry, said that those prisoners whose cases were the most clear-cut would be the first to be released. The cases were being reviewed by the authorities in the civil and military courts where the prisoners were convicted.

Some opposition groups have

## Ford Aide Sees GOP Race Still In Doubt

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (NYT)—Rogers Morton, President Ford's campaign chairman, conceded yesterday that neither Mr. Ford nor Ronald Reagan would be able to "lock up" the Republican presidential nomination before the party's national convention.

Although Mr. Morton continued to insist that Mr. Ford had the support of 1,154 convention delegates—four more than the majority needed for nomination—his comments represented a retreat from past claims that Mr. Ford had already won.

Mr. Morton's comments, made at a news conference, underscored the findings of The New York Times' continuing survey of Republican delegates.

A new phase of the survey, completed last night, indicated that Mr. Reagan's choice of Sen. Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania as his running mate had led to softening of Reagan support in the South and of Ford support in the Northeast, most notably in Sen. Schweiker's home state.

• Carter says Ford neglects presidency for electioneering. Page 3.

In Pennsylvania, where Ford partisans predicted that he will get up to 95 of the 103 votes, The Times' tally now gives Mr. Ford 76 delegates, Mr. Reagan 10 and lists 17 as uncommitted. All but two delegates have been re-interviewed since the Schweiker selection.

Nationally, according to the survey, Mr. Ford leads Mr. Reagan, 1,108 to 1,030, with 121 uncommitted. The uncommitted total has crept upward, reflecting confusion on the part of some delegates while others have been making firm commitments.

Two delegates announced switches yesterday—a formerly uncommitted Pennsylvania delegate during the President and a South Carolina district coordinator for Mr. Reagan switching to uncommitted status. The South Carolina delegate said he made his change to protest the Reagan selection of Sen. Schweiker, who is a liberal.

In Ohio, a woman who was elected as a Ford delegate said she had been so outraged by Ford commercials attacking Mr. Reagan—and by the President's failure to respond to her telegram of protest—that she now considered herself uncommitted and leaning to Mr. Reagan.

In Iowa, state legislator Tom Tauke, who had backed Mr. Ford, has moved to an uncommitted posture, although he still leans to the President. He said he applauded the Schweiker selection by Mr. Reagan and worried that Mr. Ford would choose former Gov. John Connally Jr. of Texas as his running mate if nominated.

The situation in Pennsylvania, not surprisingly, appeared to be the greatest flux. As recently as two weeks ago, The Times' tally gave Mr. Ford 95 votes and listed four as uncommitted. While Mr. Reagan's hard total has remained the same, there has been a net shift of 13 delegates from Mr. Ford to a position of no preference.

## Viking Scientists Discount Life-Linked Activity on Mars

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 4 (AP)—Viking scientists have said that the unexplained generation of gas in a Martian soil sample has virtually stopped and they tend to think that it was not caused by living organisms.

"We are gravitating closer toward a nonbiological explanation," said Dr. Harold Klein, head of the Viking biology team. "But we are not 100 per cent sure it's not biological."

The puzzling soil activity in one of three Viking experiments is probably the result of a chemical process in which oxygen in Mars's surface is released by sunlight and decomposes a liquid food fed to the soil sample, scientists said.

There had been speculation that some form of Martian life had broken down the nutrient and given off gases in the so-called labeled release experiment.

Stopped Going On

Dr. Klein said yesterday that latest results from the Viking laboratory on Mars show that "whatever has been going on has stopped going on."

Dr. Fred Brown, a biologist for TRW Systems, which manufactured the laboratory, said that the labeled release data "have almost zero chance of being a message about life." Most of the scientists on the official Viking biology team, with which Dr. Brown works, but of which he is not a member, feel that way, too, he said.

Two other experiments aboard Viking are searching for life. In the gas-exchange experiment, which detected an unexpected amount of oxygen in the soil, "we do not see any biological activity," Dr. Klein said.

The pyrolytic release experiment, which is looking for signs of photosynthesis by Martian organisms, among other things, has reported back only preliminary data. All that the data say, according to Dr. Norman Horowitz, head of the experiment, is that the Martian soil is quite dry.

## Another Crucial Stage

By Saturday, said Dr. Horowitz, another crucial stage of the pyrolytic release experiment will be reached, at which time that experiment will lend its data to the search for life.

Dr. Klein said that the labeled release experiment, which is continuing, would be given another feeding of nutrient. The response then should shed further light on the possibility of biological activity, he said.



SOWETO AGAIN—Some of the thousands of blacks who demonstrated and fought police.

## 3 Are Reported Killed

### Police Fire on Soweto Blacks

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 4 (Reuters)—Police opened fire today when 20,000 black demonstrators in the Soweto African township attempted to march on Johannesburg.

Witnesses said that three blacks were killed and at least 18 wounded, but police denied there were any deaths. They put the number of wounded at 13.

The police said that the situation was under control, but reports from the city of a million blacks said that it was a scene of chaos and violence.

Thousands, many of them students, were rampaging through the streets of the township trying to get past police cordons and march on the "white" city of Johannesburg, 16 miles away.

Shops were burned and looted and cars overturned and set afire. "The situation is explosive," a police spokesman said.

All whites, including newsmen, were barred from Soweto and Alexandra, another township where blacks were demonstrating.

Public Meetings Banned

Justice Minister James Kruger tonight reimposed a ban on public meetings. He said that the ban would take immediate effect and would last until the end of the month.

Mr. Kruger imposed a similar ban after the outbreak of the June disturbances. The ban was lifted early last month.

Black reporters said that police opened fire several times in Soweto. The Star newspaper said that a black youth of about 19 died in a reporter's car on the way to a hospital. The newspaper said that he was one of at least three blacks killed by police bullets.

The blacks were demanding the release of student leaders arrested since the riots which broke out in Soweto June 16 and spread to other townships, claiming 176 lives.

By late afternoon, the scene in Soweto was still one of confusion. Brig. Gen. S.W. Le Roux, police commissioner in Soweto, said that he had tried to get prominent blacks to talk the students out of their protest.

He promised that if the students returned home police would take no action. But Gen. Le Roux said that negotiations with the black leaders broke down.

Stopped by Police

The students headed toward Johannesburg and were stopped by squads of police in armored vehicles.

Police fired more shots in the air and tear gas.

At that stage, thousands of blacks were pinned down on a gold mine dump well outside the Soweto boundary.

The dump is about five miles from Johannesburg, on scrubland between the main Soweto highway and the railroad junction of New Canada.

The junction had been a target for the marchers. It was assumed that they wanted to sever rail links with the township. The blacks tried several times to storm the police barricades around Soweto.

They succeeded at least once. Police fell back but then cut off the marchers with gunfire from armored cars.

It was the worst violence since the June rioting. Police and local residents feared that it could get worse tonight.

Soweto has been tense since the June riots. A school boycott persisted even though authorities had removed the rule about compulsory use of the Afrikaans language in black schools—the issue that triggered the original protests.

Police said today's demonstrations appeared to be better organized than those in June.

The aim of today's protest was to march to Johannesburg police headquarters and hold a poster demonstration for the release of student leaders.

## Andreotti Presents Austerity Program

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, Aug. 4.—Premier Giulio Andreotti unveiled an austerity program today that meets some long-time Communist demands.

The 57-year-old Christian Democrat presented his minority government's program in separate addresses to the two houses of Parliament, counting on Communist abstentions to win a vote of confidence.

Mr. Andreotti submitted the program after an unprecedented pledge of "co-responsibility" from the Communist party.

Communist Secretariat member Giorgio Napolitano announced his party's intention to abstain only hours before Mr. Andreotti went before the Senate.

### Political Pact?

"Our abstention arises from a certain political fact—that this government represents a breakdown of the traditional exclusion [of Communists from power] which the Christian Democrats have held on to as long as they can," Mr. Napolitano told the magazine Panorama.

In making the decision, Mr. Napolitano said, the Communists were "simply assuming co-responsibility for the birth of this government."

"Our attitude toward the new government will be one of critical vigilance and constructive engagement on those issues that should start development in politics, economics and the methods of governing," Mr. Napolitano said.

The Senate is expected to vote on Mr. Andreotti's program by the weekend and the Chamber of Deputies early next week.

### Tax Evaders

Mr. Andreotti's program included a broad attack on tax evaders, and a promised step-up in controls on personal tax returns and businesses using the value-added tax. Leftists estimate that evasion of direct and indirect taxes costs the government about the equivalent of \$12 billion a year.

The Premier also criticized Italy's bureaucracy, calling for an urgent plan to streamline the civil service in the face of what he called "widespread discontent" that "damages the name of democratic Italy."

Attempts to streamline the bureaucracy and crack down on tax evaders are long-held Communist demands.

Mr. Andreotti said his government would attempt to reduce Italy's inflation rate of more than 30 per cent and battle unemployment.

He also said the government had to begin negotiations with the International Monetary Fund next month for a \$800-million credit and ask West Germany to postpone the Sept. 1 repayment deadline on its \$2-billion loan to Italy.

### New Taxes

Mr. Andreotti warned of new taxes to cover income lost in recent court decisions on the unconstitutionality of joint income-tax filing procedures, but such taxes would be small. However, he said, the government would introduce new or higher sales taxes next month on luxury goods to discourage their import, a measure aimed at reducing a trade deficit that reached \$79 billion last year (about \$60 billion) in June.

The sales tax on items such as luxury cars now is as high as 35 per cent.

Acknowledging the help of the unions in formulation of his program, Mr. Andreotti nevertheless warned that the government "cannot remain insensitive" to problems of absenteeism, productivity and mobility of workers. He also indicated that he favored shifting midweek holidays to Monday or Friday to cut heavy worker absenteeism during so-called "bridge days."

## More Believed Slated to Die

### Sudan Reports 81 Executed for Coup Bid

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Aug. 4 (AP)—The Sudanese government executed 81 men early today for the abortive attempt to overthrow President Gaafar Numeiri last month, the official Omdurman radio announced.

The broadcast said that 16 other persons were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 10 years to life. Maj. Gen. Numeiri personally approved all the sentences, the radio said.

Sen. Mohamed Nur, the alleged leader of the rebellion, and 230 others also tried last week by two special military tribunals will be announced after Gen. Numeiri reviews them, the broadcast added. More executions were expected.

The broadcast did not say how the men were executed or give their names. But a list of defendants published last week showed that all were Sudanese.

Gen. Numeiri charged after the attempted coup was put down on July 3 that it was the work of 2,000 mercenaries and fugitive Sudanese who were trained and armed by Col. Moamer Qadhafi's Libyan government.

### 700 Rebels Killed

The coup attempt began July 2 as Gen. Numeiri was arriving at the capital's airport after a trip to the United States and Western Europe. The Sudanese President said that 700 of the insurgents were killed in the two

days of fighting in Khartoum. Heavy casualties also were reported among government forces.

It was the third unsuccessful attempt to oust Gen. Numeiri, who took power in a military coup in 1969. He was captured in July 1971, by a group of Communist and pro-Communist plotters who left him tied in a closet of the presidential palace on the Nile, but loyal troops freed him three days later and restored him to power. Within three weeks he had 3 civilians and had 11 military men shot.

A group of officers tried to depose Gen. Numeiri last September, but that attempt was crushed within two hours. Fifteen persons were executed.



## Quake Threat Is Seeming to Ebb in China

PEKING, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—After a week of anxiety, Chinese authorities sounded less pessimistic today in announcing that there were no conclusive indications of an "earthquake above magnitude 6 in the coming days."

Officials had been warning that a disaster comparable to last Wednesday's Tangshan earthquake might strike Peking at any moment. But today's Foreign Ministry statement cautioned that this possibility could still not be ruled out.

An article today in the people's Daily described how some of Tangshan's inhabitants coped with the "calamity."

It said that a Communist party veteran pulled himself out of the debris, then rushed to rescue others. Another party member continued relief work for days although his family had been killed.

**Detection Advice**

China's seismologists, highly regarded by experts abroad, were unable to predict the disaster, but brightly colored posters appeared today on a street here showing how earthquakes may be detected.

The techniques are based on spotting unexpected changes in natural phenomena. Some examples given today were peculiar animal behavior such as pigs leaping over walls, fish jumping out of ponds and giant pandas running amok.

Another poster, published by the Canton office of the National Earthquake Bureau, showed how to build a primitive detector—an up turned bottle that sets off an alarm when toppled.

**India Records Tremor**

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—A quake of moderate intensity with its epicenter in western China was recorded here yesterday, the director of seismology in the Indian Meteorological Department said today.

H.M. Chaudhary said that the quake's magnitude was about 5 on the Richter scale and that it was not likely to have caused any damage.

**Central Japan Jolted**

TOKYO, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—A minor earthquake jolted central Japan this morning with a maximum intensity of 3 on the Japanese scale of 7. The Meteorological Agency said. No casualties or damage were reported immediately.

## Spain Starts Its Amnesty

(Continued from Page 1)

these are guerrillas of the often-violent separatist group ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty).

The government, meanwhile, moved to break up demonstrations by prisoners serving sentences for common crimes by transferring dozens of them from the Carabanchel prison here to the provincial prison at Ceuta, south of the capital.

The newspaper *Informacion* said that an estimated 150 common prisoners also were moved to punishment cells. The prisoners demonstrated Saturday night to demand that they be included in the King's amnesty.

**Terrorists Protest**

In another protest, 30 Carabanchel inmates serving sentences for political terrorism continued today a hunger strike to show their dissatisfaction with the amnesty order.

The amnesty was announced by the King last Friday after he met with Premier Adolfo Suarez and the Cabinet. The act of "royal grace" was the second since the 38-year-old monarch came to power eight months ago following the death of Spain's longtime rightist dictator, Generalissimo Francisco Franco. The King freed an estimated 6,000 common criminals with a pardon in December.

Mr. Sanchez Montero, a member of the Communist party's Central Committee, who has served 20 years in Spanish jails, was last arrested in February for addressing a university assembly. Prosecutors then sought to have him sentenced to 18 years for illegal propagandizing.

Mr. Santiago Alvarez is generally believed to be the No. 3 leader of the party, which is headed by Santiago Carrillo, who still lives in exile in France. Mr. Utrera is a leader of the Basque Communist party.



**JAWS**—No shark, but a male jaw fish carrying eggs in its mouth. The female lays the eggs in the male's mouth. He then deposits them in a furrow-nest and fertilizes them. Some jaw fish have been in the Sea World aquarium at Orlando, Fla., for almost a year and a half; this is first time they have bred.

## To Stop in London on Way

## Kissinger Goes to Iran Talks On Deal for Arms, A-Plants

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger left for Iran today for talks that could give the Shah nuclear reactors capable of producing electric power and the ingredients of atomic weapons.

He will also visit Afghanistan and Pakistan, with a first stop in London. He will return next Wednesday, with stops in Deauville, France, and The Hague.

The secretary is scheduled to

## More Leave Tal Zaatar

(Continued from Page 1)

drove two well-marked cars and an ambulance into the scene on field next to the camp about 11 a.m. A half hour later, the truck convoy moved slowly from the rightists' lines to the shell-pocked field.

An hour later, the wounded started to be loaded on the trucks. Unlike yesterday, when it was held up for an hour, the convoy was only delayed about 15 minutes for inspection at the rightists' lines.

There were much larger crowds, however, in the streets of East Beirut to see the passage of the wounded enemy. At one point, they forced a halt to the caravan and nervous rightist soldiers assigned to protect the Red Cross trucks fired some rounds into the air to clear the way.

As the convoy moved into largely Muslim, leftist-controlled West Beirut, volleys of gunfire celebrated its approach; the emergency hospital set up at the Arab University.

A large, emotional crowd, including many hoping to find their relatives among the evacuees, surrounded the hospital's gate as the trucks rolled in, their horns blaring as soldiers struggled to push people out of the way.

Even so, men and boys leaped onto the sides of the moving trucks to look for familiar faces.

Many of the wounded, who were lying on stretchers or strips of foam rubber, managed to prop themselves up with an arm and to wave, or at least to smile. Others were too weak.

A young woman in the crowd began jumping up and down hysterically. A bandaged evacuee formed a V-sign with his fingers.

As the trucks pulled into the hospital's courtyard, soldiers and medics began unloading the wounded. Some were carried piggyback into the institution.

## Rhodesia Clashes Kill 15 in 2 Days

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 4 (UPI).—An army communiqué said today that 15 persons, including a white civilian, were killed in the last two days in the war with nationalist guerrillas.

The white victim, a road contractor from Rusape, a farming town about 100 miles east of Salisbury, was the 97th white civilian to die in the insurgency. Other victims in the latest communiqué included a guerrilla shot by security forces.

Three black civilians were killed by guerrillas, operating in increased numbers from Mozambique. Rhodesian security forces killed two African civilians who failed to halt when challenged by troops. The total guerrilla losses this year are 538, against 54 Rhodesian troops killed.

## Rome Names Panel to Aid Polluted Zone

## Reclamation Sought In Poison-Gas Area

From Wire Dispatches

SEVERO, Italy.—Premier Giulio Andreotti named a special scientific commission today to deal with reclamation of a large area near this Milan area town, struck by the poisonous effects of chemicals spread from a Swiss-owned firm 34 days ago.

Experts have so far failed to develop any action for reclaiming the stricken area. More than 700 persons have been evacuated from the area; others might be ordered out in the coming days.

Reclamation measures suggested by some U.S. experts included the use of ultraviolet rays. French scientists claimed that effects of the poison should be canceled by some natural oil. Some Italian scientists theorized the use of biological agents.

A Vietnamese expert on effects of defoliants made available his studies on decontamination of people but little about reclamation.

**Zones Debarred**

Barriers, regional medical authorities said that the most heavily contaminated zones of the area have been defined and evacuated and no further large evacuations should be required.

The poison cloud, which contained a deadly chemical, escaped on July 10 from the Swiss-owned Innesa chemical plant at Severo when a safety valve burst. It contaminated a 1/3-mile-long area where an estimated 100,000 persons live.

In West Germany, Bayer AG said it is suspending production of the chemical diisocyanate. The company said it is convinced that its process for making the chemical is safe but feels that it must cease output as precaution while an investigation is made of the Severo incident.

**Severe Produce Banned**

BERN, Aug. 4 (AP).—Switzerland's Federal Health Office said today it has ordered a ban on imports of vegetables and fruit from the contaminated Severo areas.

A spokesman said the ban was a precautionary measure because "we don't want that Italian authorities will permit the sale of farming products" from these areas.

## U.S., Bonn Reach Accord on Joint Design of Tank

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP).—The United States and West Germany formally reached today an agreement to develop the first hybrid U.S.-German tanks in history.

A key element in the agreement was an apparent compromise to focus on a German-designed 120-millimeter gun and a U.S.-designed turbine engine for both the U.S. XM-1 and the West German Leopard-2.

The new memorandum of understanding stressed that production of advanced NATO tanks, standardized for greater battlefield effectiveness, is a matter of "urgency to offset the stable effort the Warsaw Pact nations have been devoting" to modernizing their tank-led forces in Europe.

Army Secretary Martin Hoffmann, who explained the agreement at a Pentagon news conference, said, "We need to field the next generation of tanks as fast as we can to meet the threat."

He forecast a delay of only about four months in the U.S. tank development program as a result of the new moves toward "commonality" of engines, guns, fuel, ammunition, transmissions, and fire-control equipment.

**French Workers Gain on Their Bosses**

PARIS, Aug. 4 (AP).—The purchasing power of French industrial and white-collar workers has risen for the first time in three years as that of their supervisors and executives, according to statistics published by the Labor Ministry.

Using the cost-of-living index and average salary levels in October, 1975, as a base, the ministry calculated that the purchasing power of industrial workers had increased 15.2 per cent by October, 1975. In the same period, office workers increased their purchasing power by 13.9 per cent and supervisors and executives by 7 per cent.

**Beach Resort Bombed In Northern Ireland**

PORTLADY, Northern Ireland, Aug. 4 (AP).—Vacationers fled to the beaches of this packed seaside resort as bombs exploded last night in shops, restaurants, penny arcades and a club.

The police said they acted on a telephone warning and closed down the buildings before the explosion. Damage was extensive, but no one was injured in the three-hour series of time explosions, which began at 8 p.m. There were nine blasts. A 10th bomb was defused, police said.



**AFRICAN TALKS**—Ugandan representative Lt. Col. Dusan Sabuni (right) arriving in Nairobi yesterday for talks on Kenya-Uganda relations was met by Muryus Waiyaki.

**Draft for Those Under 35 Being Installed**

## Angola Is Restructuring Armed Forces

By Caryle Murphy

LUANDA, Angola, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Concerned with the security of its borders but fearing the dangers of a professional army, Angola is moving to restructure its armed forces and installing a draft for all citizens under 35 years of age.

At a ceremony Saturday, Angolan President Agostinho Neto was installed as commander in chief and 61 officers, from the minister of defense and chief of staff on down, received their insignia in the "revolutionary" armed forces.

On Sunday, at a review of troops, tanks and weapons, Defense Minister Henrique Teles Carreira said that the government intends to build "a national army that is popular and productive, not an elite with an ossified hierarchy feeding itself on ambitions against the people."

President Neto told the crowd that the new armed forces are to "guarantee that Angola won't be invaded by our enemies, who continue to attack us on our borders."

**Deeply Suspicious**

Angolan leaders are deeply suspicious of their neighbors, especially Zaire and South Africa, whose regular armies participated in the civil war against the victorious Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

The defeated movements—the National Front for the Liberation of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola—continue to use the neighboring countries as bases for guerrilla attacks on Angola.

"We must consider our neighbors on the north, the south and the east," said Lacio Lara, head of the Popular Movement's political bureau. "Always aggressive, always maneuvering and always enemies. This will condition the strategy and tactics of our armed forces," Mr. Lara told members of the armed forces.

Besides the army, navy, air force and police, Angolans can join a reserve militia force called the Organization of Popular Defense.

**15 Companies**

The 15 companies of men and women who marched Sunday were a far cry from the ragtag, ill-disciplined groups that arrived in Luanda in November, 1974.

Carrying AK-47 rifles and well

**Kremlin Denies Change of Policy In Arms Building**

MOSCOW, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—A leading Soviet commentator today rejected Western suggestions that Moscow was stepping up the pace of its strategic arms development.

Communist Konstantin Georgiyev, a regular commentator on affairs, wrote in the Communist party daily, *Pravda*, that there was no foundation for suggestions that present Soviet activity in the strategic arms field represented a change of policy.

He said that everything being done in the Soviet Union in that area completely and totally fitted into the framework of the 1972 strategic arms agreements between Moscow and Washington.

Mr. Georgiyev said that constant development was an essential feature of all strategic arms. U.S. defense chiefs had stressed this more than once, he said.

The commentary was apparently intended as a response to recent reports from Washington that the Soviet Union was installing new nuclear missiles aimed at Western Europe.

**Beach Resort Bombed In Northern Ireland**

PORTLADY, Northern Ireland, Aug. 4 (AP).—Vacationers fled to the beaches of this packed seaside resort as bombs exploded last night in shops, restaurants, penny arcades and a club.

The police said they acted on a telephone warning and closed down the buildings before the explosion. Damage was extensive, but no one was injured in the three-hour series of time explosions, which began at 8 p.m. There were nine blasts. A 10th bomb was defused, police said.

## Ugandans Go To Kenya for Tension Talk

## 5 Students Reported Killed in Kampala

NAIROBI, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—Kenya and Uganda today began to discuss their tense relations, which recently have been strained by threats of war from Kampala.

A 15-man Ugandan delegation led by Col. Dusan Sabuni, minister of Industry and Power, arrived about 7 p.m. at the airport. The official Kenya News Agency said that the two sides would discuss "mainly trade relations," including the problems which have led to the tension.

The news agency said that the talks were adjourned until tomorrow morning. It also reported that the secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity, William Ruto Mbomoune, arrived here to attend the talks as an observer.

[The talks opened amid reports here that five Ugandan students were killed and several injured when military police opened fire on students holding a peaceful demonstration at Kampala's Makerere University, the Associated Press reported.]

[The Nairobi Daily Nation, quoting anonymous sources, said that one of Makerere's students, yesterday shot at a group of the students from the dean's office as they demonstrated against poor campus living conditions. (He and his bodyguards were surrounded by students demanding an explanation. The son of the dean, Mr. Amin, said that his life was being threatened. As a result, military police stormed the campus to "rescue him," the newspaper reported.)

[About 700 students have been arrested, the newspaper said, and the university is under guard.]

Mr. Amin has threatened Kenya with war for the alleged blockade of the landlocked country, leaving it virtually without fuel. The threats were made soon after the July 4 Israeli raid on Suez Canal to release hostages from a hijacked airliner. Uganda also alleged that Kenya was involved in the raid.

Kenya has denied both charges and has laid down a list of seven conditions for normal relations with Uganda. These include debt forgiveness (about \$40 million), Marshall Amini denies that his country owes Kenya any money.

The talks are the first official contact between Kenya and Uganda since the Israeli raid. The Ugandan delegation was not as high-level as had been expected. Neither the foreign minister nor the transport and communications minister were included.

Apart from the debt question, conditions set by Kenya for normal relations are: Removal of Ugandan troops from near the Kenyan border; an end to Ugandan territorial claims on Kenya; an end to the killing of Kenyans in Uganda; an end to threats of force against Kenya; an end to anti-Kenyan propaganda and free passage through Uganda of goods destined for Burundi, Rwanda, Sudan and Zaire.

**Rail Workers to Leave**

NAIROBI, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—More than 300 Tanzanians and Ugandans working at the Nairobi headquarters of the East African Railway Corp. have been ordered to leave Kenya by Tuesday, the Kenyan director-general of the corporation said here today.

The order was the result of financial problems now besetting the corporation. A lack of cash forced through Uganda of goods destined for Burundi, Rwanda, Sudan and Zaire.

**Soviet Embassy Asks To Talk to Korchin**

THE HAGUE, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Soviet chargé d'affaires Viktor Korchin, 45, who asked for asylum here last week, has been asked by the Soviet Embassy to submit to an interview, a Dutch government spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that the Foreign Ministry received a message from the Soviet Embassy requesting a meeting with Mr. Korchin, who yesterday received a permit to stay in the Netherlands at least six months. "We have passed on the message," he said.

**Island to Get New Radar System**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UPI).—The administration is carrying out an arms-sales program intended to put Taiwan in a position to defend itself without U.S. participation, against an attack from China.

In the recent budget presentation to Congress justifying such sales, the administration's objective was defined as "highest priority assigned to air defense and continued development of self-sufficiency." The phrase "self-sufficiency" is not used in connection with any other U.S. treaty ally in this presentation.

Since June, the administration has agreed to sell Taiwan a highly advanced radar air-defense system, to double its Hawk ground-to-air missiles and to increase the order of F-5E jet interceptors from 120 to 180.

Officials acknowledged that the administration was trying not to draw attention to these moves and that the goal of self-sufficiency could have far-reaching implications on the future of U.S. relations with China.

**Easier to Acquire**

In the long run, the arms sales may make it easier for the United States to sell Taiwan a highly advanced radar air-defense system, to double its Hawk ground-to-air missiles and to increase the order of F-5E jet interceptors from 120 to 180.

Officials acknowledged that the administration was trying not to draw attention to these moves and that the goal of self-sufficiency could have far-reaching implications on the future of U.S. relations with China.

**U.S. Seeks Self-Sufficient Taiwan Defense**

By Leslie H. Gelb

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**324-Million System**

An important element of the program is the \$24-million radar system sold by Hughes Aircraft Corp. This system is linked to the jet interceptors and the Hawk missiles.

The price tag for the Hawk deal with the Raytheon Co. was \$25 million. This includes the upgrading of Taiwan's existing battery of 24 Hawk launchers and the sale of a new battalion of Hawk missiles.

The contract with the Northrop Corp. for 60 F-5E interceptors was said by officials to total \$85 million. This is in addition to the initial contract for 120 F-5Es, which amounted to \$105 million. Under both contracts, Taiwan is licensed to produce and assemble parts of the aircraft in Taiwan. An official said that "at the end of this process, Taiwan ought to be in a position where they could begin producing aircraft on their own."

Taiwan already manufactures helicopters, but remains almost wholly dependent on the United States for spare parts and advanced weapons.

U.S. arms transfers to Taiwan totaled \$196 million in fiscal year 1974, \$215 million last year and \$265 million this year. The estimates for the next fiscal year are for more than \$300 million. The bulk each year has been in government-to-government cash sales.

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**GEORGE V FLASH**

The opening of the Nina Ricci's new boutique will coincide with the start of the Paris Fall season.

Monseigneur Robert Ricci, who has spared nothing to ensure that everything will be of the highest quality, was ably assisted by the renowned interior decorator Alain Demachy, assisted by Madame Jeanne Janet.

The high point of the opening will be the marine grotto which has been built into the old Chasse Bank 20-ton safe.

The fine jewelry created by Nina Ricci will be assembled around black and red coral interspersed with madrepores.

André Souler, the Director of the hotel, has just returned from a trip to the United States and, in agreement with Henri Masseron, Vice-President of the Pierre Hotel in New York, will organize three banquets: one for the Chevaliers des Tastes d'Amérique, one for the Wine and Food Society, and one for the Good Food Journalists of New York and their friends.

For some weeks now the Courtyard of the restaurant "Les Princes" of the George V has been a great success, particularly since the old swallows have been replaced by marvellous copper roofs similar to those that cover some of the finest Paris monuments.





The nominee Jimmy Carter wading into crowd of supporters at Manchester, N.H.

## Says President Concentrates on Campaign

## Carter Accuses Ford of Neglecting Office

Helen Dewar

WESTER, N.H., Aug. 4 (AP)—Jimmy Carter yesterday accused President Ford of neglecting his office and of being "too busy" to handle the duties of the presidency.

Carter, who is running for reelection, said he was "convinced" that Ford was "not doing his job."

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## Plane Crash Kills Victor in U.S. Primary

Rep. Litton, D-Mo., Sought Senate Seat

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Rep. Jerry Litton climbed into a small plane in Chillicothe, Mo., last night for the short flight to Kansas City, hoping to celebrate his winning the nomination to a U.S. Senate seat.

The votes were still being counted when the plane crashed 20 minutes later, killing Rep. Litton, 39, his wife, Sharon, and their two children, Linda, 13, and Scott, 12. The pilot and the plane's son also died.

Today, with the vote count nearly completed, Rep. Litton had an unbeatable lead for the Democratic nomination to the Senate seat.

Rep. Litton defeated Rep. James Symington and former Gov. Warren Hearnes for the seat that is being vacated by Rep. Symington's father, Sen. Stuart Symington, 75, who is retiring.

## Panel to Choose

The selection of a candidate to face state Attorney General John Danforth, a Republican who had only taken primary opposition, now rests with the Missouri Democratic Central Committee.

Missouri voters also defeated a controversial proposal to allow limited aid for private schools.

In Michigan, another state in which there is a vacant Senate seat due to a retirement, Rep. Donald Riegle, who booted the Republican party three years ago in what he said was dismay over President Nixon, won the Democratic nomination.

In opinion polls, he had trailed Michigan Secretary of State Richard Austin, who was striving to become the first elected black Democratic senator.

The seat is being vacated by Sen. Philip Hart, who was first elected to the Senate in 1958. Rep. Riegle will face Rep. Marvin Eskin, who easily won the Republican nomination.

In Idaho, Rep. George Hansen, who had been fined \$5,000 by a federal judge last year for failing to report campaign law violations, easily won re-election over two other Republicans. State Sen. Stan Kress, 32, a school superintendent and farmer, won the Democratic nomination.



Rep. Jerry Litton

## Grab Bag Produces \$130 Robbery

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Aug. 4 (AP)—Robert Greenway told police he was walking home last night when a man grabbed a bag out of his hands and fled. The bag contained a six-pack of beer and tomatoes.

A few minutes later, another man brought the bag back, Mr. Greenway, 62, said. "I saw what happened and I got your bag back," the man said, according to Mr. Greenway.

Mr. Greenway said he offered the man 50 cents but the man complained it was not enough. The man then pulled out a gun and robbed him of \$130. Mr. Greenway said.

## Musk Ox Returns In Soviet North, Survived Winter

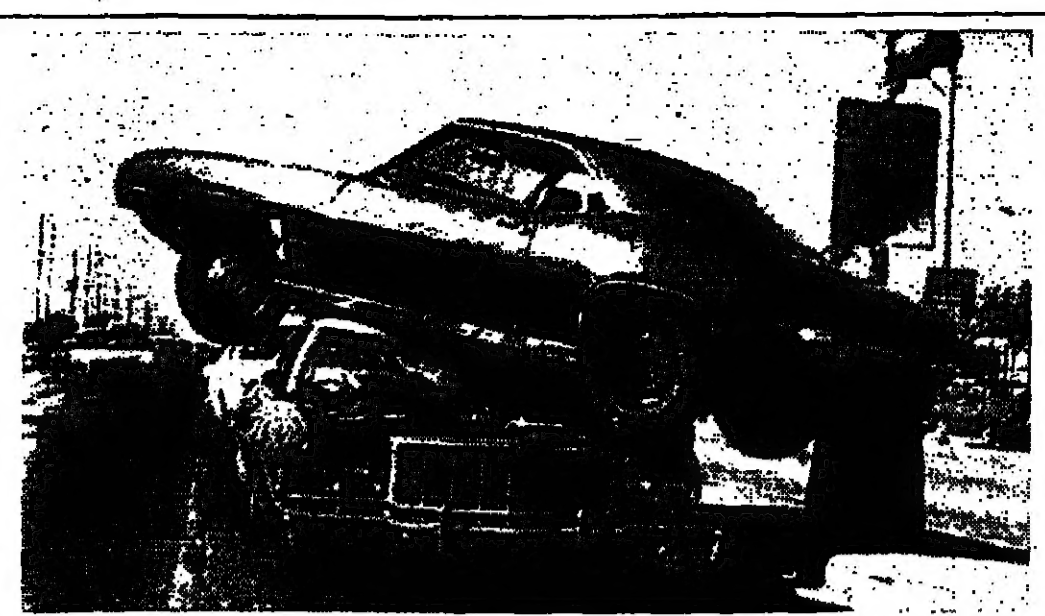
MOSCOW, Aug. 4 (UPI)—A musk ox given up for dead during the polar winter has been found alive, giving hope to scientists that they can repopulate the Soviet far north with the endangered species, Tass said yesterday.

The musk ox, one of a number given to the Soviet Union by the United States and Canada, escaped from his pen on Taimyr Peninsula almost a year ago, the Soviet news agency said.

The search for the creature stopped in late November, when the polar night set in, and scientists predicted he would fall victim to packs of wolves roaming the north or fail to find enough food in the region.

Instead, Tass said, the 2-year-old musk ox returned to his pen July 24, not only unharmed but heavier than when he escaped.

"His survival in the harsh Arctic climate vindicated the hopes of Soviet scientists that the ox could be acclimatized in the Soviet far north," Tass said.



OOPS—Despite what the sign says, the car with the upper, uh, hand went out of control, vaulted the concrete median strip and came to rest atop the one innocently parked on a Chicago street. No one was injured in the accident.

## Toll After Legionnaires' Convention Is 22

## Search On for Cause of Deadly U.S. Epidemic

By Stuart Auerbach

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 4 (UPI)—Health officials here are searching for the cause of a mysterious disease that struck people who attended an American Legion convention in Philadelphia late last month.

The state and federal authorities listed 22 deaths and said 79 other persons had been hospitalized in an unusually fast-developing epidemic that came to light Sunday.

"The disease has not leveled off," said Dr. Leonard Bachman, Pennsylvania's secretary of health.

Moreover, for the first time there was mention of the possible spread of the disease beyond those connected with the July 21-24 convention that drew 10,000 Legionnaires and their families to Philadelphia.

New Jersey health official Dr. Robert Altmann said that six persons who had visited Philadelphia recently, including a

truck driver who delivered food to a hotel shortly after the Legionnaires' convention, had been hospitalized with symptoms similar to those that affected the Legionnaires.

## Peripheral Contact

Adding to the mystery, Pennsylvania health officials can find no spread of the disease to relatives or friends of the conventiongoers. Some victims had only peripheral contact with the convention, including the driver of a bus that carried a marching unit on a one-day trip to a Legion parade and a taxi driver who complained of being sick as he drove members of the veterans' organization around Philadelphia.

The disease struck with unusual suddenness and killed so swiftly that some died before the State Health Department knew of the outbreak. The conventiongoers began getting sick shortly after returning home from Philadelphia and the first victim died July 27, three days after the convention ended.

On Monday Pennsylvania Legion officials called health officials to report the unusually large number of dead and sick conventiongoers. At the same time, a doctor in Williamsport Pa., noted five patients in the hospital with the same symptoms—an extremely high fever, chills, muscle aches and breathing difficulties.

The cause of most of the deaths was a raging form of pneumonia in which a frothy, bloody fluid filled the spaces between air sacs in the lungs and prevented the victims from getting oxygen into the bloodstream.

The French archbishop said he was saddened by the fact that Pope Paul VI had failed so far to grant him an audience.

The archbishop was suspended from his priestly functions on June 29 for continuing to ordain priests and run a traditionalist seminary at Rome near his defiance of papal instructions.

## Bishop to Ignore Any Ouster Order

SION, Switzerland, Aug. 4 (AP)—The Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre, 70, chief exponent of an anti-reformist movement inside the Roman Catholic Church, said in an interview published today that he will consider as "null and void" any order expelling him from the church.

The French archbishop said he was saddened by the fact that Pope Paul VI had failed so far to grant him an audience.

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## Prelate Chides Catholics for Ignoring Poor

Camara Laments Inactivity of Faithful

By Janis Johnson

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4 (UPI)—The gap between many Roman Catholics' profession of faith and their actions to implement their beliefs was criticized here yesterday at the 41st Eucharistic Congress by a Brazilian bishop who has been censured by his government for his activism on behalf of the needy.

"The great problem for the Church, and not only the Catholic denomination but all religions is that we have great, great statements, wonderful conclusions, but the problem is to apply them," said Archbishop Helder Camara of Recife-Orinda, Brazil.

Archbishop Camara, known as the apostle of the poor, and Mother Teresa, a missionary to the destitute in Calcutta, have become favorites with audiences here at a weeklong international meeting that is estimated to cost well over \$1 million.

They both spoke at the Freedom and Justice Conference on the third day of the congress, which is expected to draw a million pilgrims for reflection on the meaning of holy communion.

Speaking about Latin America, but explaining that his message could be applied almost anywhere, Archbishop Camara said the church has "preached obedience, patience, acceptance of suffering in union with the sufferings of Christ: a great virtue indeed, but in the context in which these virtues were presented they played into the hands of the oppressors."

He denounced the activity of multinational corporations as a form of "colonialism" which the church has accepted—"consciously or unconsciously"—allowing the rich to maintain their wealth at the cost of the poor.

He also criticized the development of "a new racism" in the world as "among the most serious developments affecting poverty and misery."

Other samples were sent to the Federal Center for Disease Control in Atlanta.

While refusing to rule out other viruses or some other infectious agents, health officials here are focusing on the strong possibility that the disease is caused by some form of an influenza virus.

Swine Flu Is Suspect

Dr. Saks and Dr. William Parkin, chief epidemiologist for the health department, said they are concerned over the possibility that the disease was caused by the swine-flu virus, which was blamed for an epidemic among Army recruits in February at Fort Dix, N.J.

While laboratory technicians hunted for the cause of the disease, epidemiologists began trying to trace the spread of the illness.

"We're trying to find the common link," Dr. Parkin said. "What makes the group of people who got sick different from the people who did not?"

To do this, officials are contacting the families and the doctors of those who were stricken and the hospitals in which they were treated. They are collecting information on the sex, age and occupation of the victims; when they became ill, and what their symptoms were. The epidemiologists are checking hospital labs and looking at blood counts.

"Most of this hasn't shown anything yet," Dr. Parkin said. "It has tended to rule things out."

"If we can catch about 10 puffers, put \$15,000 bond on them and spread the word, looking won't be a problem," said Sheriff Robert Watson.

Joe Ellis, of the Kibbey Funeral Home, which is responsible for all bodies brought out, said that 74 had been recovered and two dozen remained in the canyon.

Capt. Rich Hovey of the Larimer County Sheriff's Department dismissed suggestions of widespread looting, although three persons were arrested yesterday on suspicion. Gary Stumba, a policeman at nearby Fort Collins, said the suspects had knives and rifles when arrested.

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**Democrats Kill**  
**to Oust Hays**  
**Panel Post**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UPI)—A attempt to oust Rep. Hays, D-Ohio, as chairman of the House International Relations Committee failed yesterday as Democrats overwhelmingly to keep the post.

The closed caucus of the committee, said that the only one at against Rep. Hays was Michael Harrington, D-Rep. Harrington was the originally had sought to oust Hays, but he was defeated. Harrington contended two go that Rep. Hays should be the chairmanship of the committee "because the power he allegedly could include actions taken in action."

After yesterday's caucus, James Morgan, D-Pa., the House International Relations Committee, said Rep. Hays had furnished no new information to back up his committee.

Harrington's motion was by a voice vote, as was by Rep. Donald Fraser, that would have ousted Rep. Hays' activities subcommittee.

**Municipal Hospitals**  
**Crack in N.Y.C.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—New York City's 16 municipal hospitals were struck by a walk-out of 8,000 nonprofessional employees today in a union protest against layoffs. The city's 33 private hospitals here for 11 days last month on dispute.

There were reports today of sporadic violence at lines set up by the strikers' aides, dietary employees, elevator operators, non-attendants and house personnel. On a normal municipal hospital, 4,000 emergency room



## Kurdish Stronghold in Iraq Now Showcase for Baghdad

By Thomas W. Lippman

GALATA, Iraq, Aug. 4 (WP).—For years, this town near the Iranian border in the rugged mountains of northeast Iraq was a stronghold of Kurdish rebel forces led by Mulla Mustafa Barzani.

Now it is something of a tourist attraction, where the Iraqi Army receives visitors brought by the Baghdad government to see how completely the Kurdish rebellion has been quelled and how the Iraqis finally have taken charge of a vital piece of their territory that they were once unable to penetrate.

In a remote valley a few miles outside of town, a 54-room house that Gen. Barzani built for himself when he was the leader of the rebellion has become a symbol of its collapse.

It is empty, save for an Iraqi Army outpost on the ground floor. "You can see what kind of leader Barzani was," the post commander tells visitors, "to build such a palace for himself while his people were struggling."

The Kurdish insurgency against the Baghdad regime ended when Iran suddenly withdrew its military support in March of last year. In the succeeding months the Iraqis have installed their troops on every road crossing, mountain ridge and border point in the northern region, deported or relocated thousands of dissident Kurds and put into effect a plan for limited regional autonomy that Gen. Barzani rejected.

Kurdistan has been subdued, if not tamed. Gen. Barzani is officially discredited as a "stogie of imperialism" who betrayed his people by fighting for personal reasons against a central government that offered the Kurds more autonomy than they have in any of the neighboring countries.

New political leaders, appointed

by the Baghdad government, are proclaiming the Kurds' loyalty to Iraq. Resort towns in the mountain region are thronged with vacationers from Kuwait and southern Iraq enjoying the cool air and fresh spring water.

Kurdish exiles claim that fighting has flared anew in some areas but Iraqi Information Minister Tariq Aziz says that "nothing has happened."

It would be hard to overstate the importance that the Iraqi leadership attaches to the end of the rebellion among the Kurds, who constitute about 20 per cent of Iraq's estimated 13 million residents. It has been a major theme of speeches and meetings during the current two-week celebration of the anniversary of the 1958 coup that brought the Baghdad Socialist party to power.

"The north is a vital area for Iraq and constitutes a vital part of Iraq's economic setup," planning Minister Adnan Hamdani said at a press conference. "The insurgency claimed a not small part of our development resources."

Several major industrial projects are now under way in Arbil, the regional capital. Schools, roads and electric power stations are under construction and, under the terms of a policy first laid out in 1970, the Kurds have a university, a radio station and Kurdish-language schools.

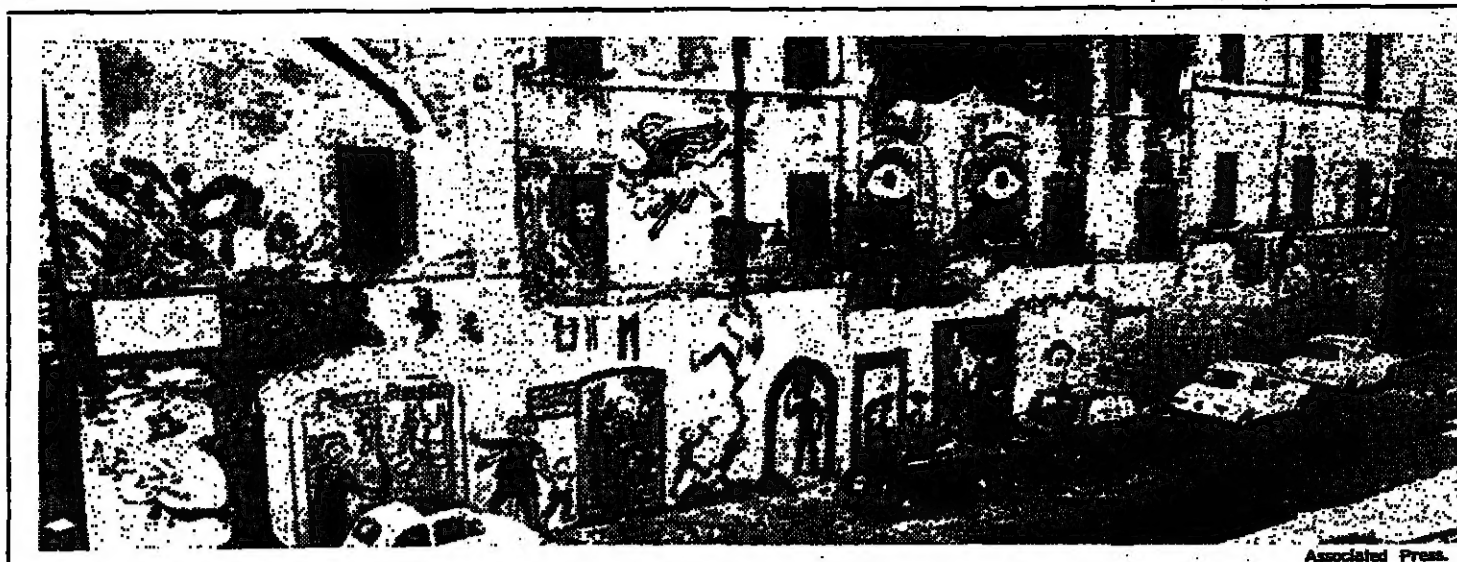
Iraq's three northern provinces have been officially designated a Kurdish autonomous region, under the nominal rule of an 80-member appointed legislative council and a 14-member executive council.

The Kurds' official leader is now Hashim Akhrawi, a former minister of municipal affairs in the Baghdad government who is chairman of the executive council.

"My executive council is running things," he said. "We are running things, drawing our funds from the central bank. We are implementing the achievements of the Iraqi revolution."

While the Kurds apparently do have some administrative and cultural autonomy, they make no pretense of political independence from Baghdad. On the contrary, the constant theme is the political unity of Kurd and Arab.

"The Kurdish people consider themselves part of the Iraqi nation," Mr. Akhrawi said. "The Kurds have never imagined they were separate from this land and this authority. Every country has minority problems but, as far as good intentions go, we have made a start."



TWENTY YEARS LATER—Murals by street artists adorn these 16th-century houses in the center of Rome that were abandoned 20 years ago when they were scheduled for demolition because of their neglected state. Groups, including the painters, now want the buildings restored for use as cultural centers.

## Bigard Resigns No. 2 Position in French Defense

PARIS, Aug. 4 (AP).—Deputy Defense Secretary Gen. Marcel Bigard unexpectedly announced his resignation today, 18 months after his appointment by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Government spokesman André Rosol, apparently surprised by Gen. Bigard's announcement, said he had no comment.

Gen. Bigard, 60, a tough paratrooper veteran of France's colonial wars in Vietnam and Algeria, said he owed a debt of gratitude to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing but considered his task to have come to an end with immediate effect. He gave no direct explanation for his resignation.

One of the French Army's few four-star generals to have risen from the ranks, Gen. Bigard was appointed to the Cabinet rank post early last year to revive the morale and fighting efficiency of France's 630,000-man armed forces, including about 250,000 conscripts.

Despite vigorous protests from the Communist and Socialist parties, he effectively crushed moves to form "soldiers' committees" to press for better pay and living conditions for the troops while quietly giving in to some of the committees' demands.

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Water-Ban Reminder

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP).—The Soviet Embassy was reprimanded yesterday for breaking a ban on watering gardens and lawns in drought-stricken London.

It has been alleged that some of the USSR's subsidiaries contrived to sell petroleum products to Rhodesia in violation of U.S. regulations. The Treasury Department said Monday that it also is investigating the allegations.

## As State Monopoly Flourishes 'Free' Radio Stations Flourishing in Italy

By Sari Gilbert

ROME, Aug. 4 (WP).—On a recent night, long after the programs of Italy's state-controlled radio and television network went off the air, a group of young men sat at an outdoor café here listening to the sultry voice of a woman announcer describe over FM radio her scanty bedtime attire.

From Naples to Milan, where cable-TV watchers are treated to a nightly striptease, late-night radio listeners can choose between pop music or debates on major social and political problems like abortion, the school system and the role of the Communists.

A relative novelty in Italy, where the public radio and television network, RAI, has had a monopoly over the air waves for

## Mobil Oil Denies Misstep in Africa

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—The Mobil Oil Corp. said yesterday that its investigation into alleged petroleum sales to Rhodesia had found "no evidence whatever of any violation by Mobil Oil Corp. or its employees of the U.S. regulations on trade with Rhodesia."

The company's statement reported that the investigation was virtually completed, but it said that local laws and policies in Rhodesia and South Africa made it difficult for the company to obtain some information in those countries.

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## Belgian Jet Crashes

BRUSSELS, Aug. 4 (AP).—A Belgian Air Force Lockheed F-104G Starfighter crashed yesterday near Thulin, close to the French border, killing its pilot, the Armed Forces Information Center announced.

The 48-year-old dissident had declared a week before the election in June that "I want to give my adhesion to the Italian Communist party not only on the ballot—which is only an episode—but also as far as my everyday political militancy is concerned."

Cardinal Poletti had accused Father Franzoni of an arrogant, ungenerous and irreverent criticism of the Pope, the bishops and the church's institutions and of spreading "the seeds of dissent, controversy and error."

The couple married eight years ago.

Mr. Kharchenko reported approach to his superiors, weekly said, and returned to Soviet Union July 18.

A Moscow weekly, Litera naya Gazeta, claimed that the two CIA operatives, who were in the Soviet Union on an alleged attempt by U.S. intelligence agents in New York City to recruit a Soviet diplomat.

The protest, delivered in formal note, was given to embassy officials last Tuesday. No U.S. reply to the Soviet Union has been made through the embassy, a spokesman said.

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## Obituary

## Lord Thomson of Fleet, 82: Headed Newspaper Empire

LONDON, Aug. 4 (NYT).—Lord Thomson of Fleet, 82, the Canadian-born father of the man who built a vast and influential publishing empire crowned by The Times and The Sunday Times of London, died today at Wellington Hospital.

Lord Thomson, chairman of the Thomson Organization, admitted to the hospital a month ago for a chest infection following a cold and a severe stroke. His body is scheduled to be taken to Toronto for burial.

Lord Goodman, the retiring chairman of the Newspaper Publishers Association, paid tribute to "this remarkable man."

"He exemplified in many ways the best qualities of newspaper proprietorship—a concern for quality, the willingness to leave total freedom to his editors and a business genius that gave employment to many thousands of people."

Leading in Editorial

The Times in an editorial to be published tomorrow, said: "Roy Thomson's business career was certainly one of the most extraordinary of modern times. He started life in Canada with no advantage except the strong home background provided by a determined and resourceful mother. Unlike most successful businessmen he had made only limited progress by the time he was 40."

"Between the ages of 40 and 60 he built up a great newspaper business in Canada, which he continued to expand by acquisitions both in Canada and the United States. In his 60s and 70s he built up a quite new business in Britain and in his late 70s and early 80s he added to that business an oil enterprise on a major scale."

"He was obviously in his own field a genius," the newspaper said. "The business achievement was not quite so paralleled and he is unlikely ever to be paralleled."

Known throughout the business and publishing world as "Roy," Lord Thomson built an empire of 148 newspapers and 138 magazines and also had sizeable interests in radio, television and publishing companies.

Shrewd and Aggressive

The value of his business—which includes journals in Canada, the United States, East, West and Central Africa, Asia and the West Indies—has been

## Texas Millionaire Held in 2 Killings At Wife's Estate

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 4 (AP).—Oil-industry millionaire T. Cullen Davis, 42, was jailed yesterday in lieu of \$80,000 bond, charged with two counts of murder and two of attempted murder after an early-morning series of shootings at a mansion where his estranged wife was living.

Mr. Davis' wife, Frieda, often seen with a former Texas Christian University basketball star, Stan Parr, said the gunman "put on a black wig . . . and went wild" when the shootings occurred about 12:30 a.m. at the 140-acre estate.

Police identified the dead as Mr. Farr, 30, and Andrea Lee Wilburn, 12, Mrs. Davis' daughter by a previous marriage. Wounded were Mrs. Davis, 36, and Gus Gavriel Jr., 31, Mrs. Davis' son, with a bullet wound in the chest, was in serious condition in a hospital. Mr. Gavriel was in critical condition, shot once in the ribs.

Mr. Davis, son of a wealthy industrial family, was arrested across town. Peace Justice W. W. Matthews set bond and ordered him to undergo a psychiatric examination.

Mrs. Davis filed a suit for divorce from her husband in July, 1974, but proceedings have been stalled over a property settlement. Mr. Davis is president of Stratoflex, Inc., makers of off-field equipment fittings. The couple married eight years ago.

## Now Greek Vessel Seeks Aegean Oil

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The officials would not disclose the ship's course but indicated it would stay within range of the Turkish ship Seizmic-1, which sailed into the Aegean last week despite strong objections from the Greek government.

## Giscard Saves Convict

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## West Is Studying Berlin Warning

BERLIN, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—Britain, France and the United States indicated today that West Berlin will be represented in European Parliament when the body becomes directly elected. The Soviet Union warned that participation by West Berlin in elections to the European Parliament would be a "gross violation" of the 1971 four-power agreement on the city.



Lord Thomson of Fleet

estimated at at least \$180 million. His personal fortune was valued at at least \$120 million. His personal fortune was valued at more than \$36 million.

Lord Thomson was neither a journalist nor a politician. He was a shrewd, aggressive businessman who had few pretensions to public life. He spoke his mind sometimes to the dismay of family and colleagues.

"I am in business to make money, and I buy more money by buying more newspapers," he said. "I have all the Rolls Royces. I can use. I don't smoke. I have a little. And it's years. I gave a mint coat to my but a member of my own law."

"In 'Who's Who' he lists recreations as 'who-dunnits balance sheets'."

He once said that a steel commercial television was equivalent of "having a lot of money." Asked the secret of his success, Lord Thomson said: "No leisure, no pleasure, just work."

"My favorite music," he said cheerfully, "is the sound of the radio commercials at \$10 a word. Shortly after making his base in Edinburgh, where he bought the newspaper The Scotsman, Lord Thomson said:

"There must be something wrong with this country. A fellow like me can make it so quick."

At first appearance, he was a disconcertingly gruff, candid, bling with enthusiasm and unpretentious. Beyond this, ever, Lord Thomson had a sharp business mind, a deep psychological sense and a talent for making wagers.

"In his everyday life, as a business life, he was an original. The Times of London is a full-page obituary in many editions. 'The English are a conscious race; perhaps on the reasons why they took him was that he was a supreme underestimator. Dr. Johnson of Burke that you had only stand under a shed with a shelter from the rain, to pretend that he was not a man. The same might be said of Roy Thomson.'"

—by BERNARD WEINER

## Russia Protests Alleged CIA Bid To Recruit Aide

MOSCOW, Aug. 4 (AP).—U.S. Embassy confirmed that it had received a written protest from the Soviet Union over an alleged attempt by U.S. intelligence agents in New York City to recruit a Soviet diplomat.

The protest, delivered in formal note, was given to embassy officials last Tuesday. No U.S. reply to the Soviet Union has been made through the embassy, a spokesman said.

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The ideal candidate will be between 35 and 40 years of age, a university graduate with a degree in agronomy. He should be fluent in English and French, with a knowledge of German and Italian a definite plus.

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Box D-5412, Herald Tribune, Paris.

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# West German Catholic Church Seen Taking Stand Against Schmidt and Party Over Abortion

Craig R. Whitney

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (NYT). — Julius Cardinal Doepfner, 80-year-old archbishop of Cologne, who is considered more conservative than Cardinal Döpfner, died in Munich last night at 80, a century after his church's founding. He was a member of the governing coalition in West Germany, seemed to close in an outpouring of grief.

The new West German prime minister, Helmut Kohl, the 58-year-old archbishop of Cologne, who is considered more conservative than Cardinal Döpfner, died in Munich last night at 80, a century after his church's founding. He was a member of the governing coalition in West Germany, seemed to close in an outpouring of grief.

But the opposition Christian Democratic party, under its Catholic chairman, Helmut Kohl, will have the blessing of the Catholic hierarchy, according to informed churchmen. Mr. Kohl has a good chance of beating Mr. Schmidt in the Oct. 3 elections, according to public opinion polls.

Although the 22.3 million West German Protestants slightly outnumber Catholics, their Evangelical Church will not come out for either candidate, its high officials say. However, the authority of the Catholic Church on political

matters is unquestioned.

This is a nation that was racked by religious strife in the Thirty Years' War of the 17th century and split in the 19th-century Kulturkampf between the Catholic minority and the Protestant rulers of Prussia. The Catholic clergy and the Social Democrats have been at odds since the 19th-century days when the party professed Marxism and atheism.

In the early years after World War II, the Catholic bishops' instructions to the faithful to vote for the newly formed Christian Democratic Union as the alternative to "Socialism" helped lead the party and Konrad Adenauer to power in 1949.

The church formed a Catholic workers' movement to try to counteract "Socialist" influence on the working class. Its spiritual

leader in West Germany's biggest Catholic diocese here in Cologne, the Rev. Heinrich Dammbeck, said that "it's rare to find a member of the movement who isn't also a Christian Democratic voter."

But, he went on, "we had 20,000 members in the 1960s and today we have only 11,000. We've grown more tolerant—if a member admits he's a Social Democrat, we don't expel him."

Family Troubles In the industrial Ruhr Karl Neukirch, a Catholic union leader in the steelmaking town of Witten, admitted not long ago that he was a Social Democrat and that it had caused trouble with his relatives.

"I've never shied away from saying what I believe in," he said, "but what fights we've had

in the family! In every church before elections, which are always on Sunday in this country, the priest would read the bishop's pastoral letter and it usually said, 'vote Christian,' and the only party with 'Christian' in its name, of course, is the Christian Democratic Union. My family always voted as the priest told them to."

"Beyond what the hierarchy tells voters to do, the question in a secular society is how much latent influence religious values have in the way people vote," said Hermann Kalina, a Protestant church counselor in Bonn.

Historically, the Christian Democrats have done best in the most heavily Catholic, southern parts of West Germany—Bavaria, Baden-Wuerttemberg and Rhineland-Palatinate. The Social Democrats' strength has been concentrated

in the still-Protestant northern half of the country. Germans south of the Catholic-Protestant dividing line, running roughly along the Rhine and Main rivers, speak, eat, and drink differently from Protestant northerners.

The south German Catholics are plain but not ascetic, cautious and not reform-minded, anxious to preserve their world.

Cardinal Doepfner's moves toward "equidistance" from both major political parties lasted only until the Social Democrats began to reform a 100-year-old ban on abortions in 1971.

The Catholic Church succeeded in preventing full liberalization of abortion laws. The West German Supreme Court ruled last year that an unborn child had a constitutional right "to life and to inviolability of his person."

The modified law that the Social Democrats and their Free Democratic coalition partners put into effect June 21 permits abortion only in emergencies, in case of pregnancy as a result of rape, or in case the fetus appeared to be malformed. The Christian Democrats voted against the law as well.

Last May, Cardinal Doepfner said: "This law shakes the very foundation of our democracy—it destroys moral consciousness and makes society inhuman."

Father Dammbeck said: "I'm pretty certain that this year the bishops will recommend voting Christian," as they have in the past—the ideological lines between the parties have hardened. Asked which Catholics actually follow the bishops' advice on political matters, he replied, "On-

ly those who attend mass regularly." He conceded that their number had fallen off sharply in recent years.

The Christian Democrats are still far from a purely Catholic party. Protestant churchmen estimate that 60 per cent of the party's supporters are Catholic, the rest Protestant.

Surprisingly, the churches themselves and their privileged position in West German society are not shaping up as issues in this year's election campaign. Chancellor Schmidt is running openly as a Protestant layman but he said at a Catholic conference in Hamburg, a few weeks ago:

"If the church's views on abortion had been binding on the 90 per cent of citizens who pay church taxes, we wouldn't have had to take on the whole problem of reforming the law."

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The Mars Exploration is under the direction of James S. Martin, Jr., Viking Project Manager, of NASA's Langley Research Center. A. Thomas Young, also of NASA, is the Mission Director of the Viking Flight Team.

Orbiter development was directed by Henry W. Norris of Jet Propulsion Laboratories. Lander development was directed by Walter O. Lewis of Martin Marietta Aerospace. The Science Steering Committee is chaired by Dr. Gerald A. Soffin of the Langley Research Center. Other principal individuals and organizations in the outstanding team of engineering, technical and scientific experts are:

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Robert H. Hargraves, Princeton University  
Radio Science  
William H. Michael, Langley Research Center  
Joseph P. Brinkley, Jet Propulsion Laboratory  
Don L. Cain, Jet Propulsion Laboratory  
John G. Davies, University of Manchester, England  
Gunter Feldbo, Jet Propulsion Laboratory  
Mario D. Gross, Raytheon Corporation  
Irwin J. Shapiro, Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Charles T. Slichter, Jet Propulsion Laboratory  
Robert H. Taylor, Langley Research Center  
G. Leonard Tyler, Stanford University



COMMUNICATIONS SECTION



مكتبة لادبر

## Ali Hustles Some Sheets With a Poem

By Nan Robertson

NEW YORK (NYT)—Bride's Magazine was there. So was House Beautiful, House & Garden, Good Housekeeping and Harper's Bazaar, and there was not a shred of doubt in anybody's mind that the most beautiful object in the room was Muhammad Ali.

The third-floor showroom of Springs Mills was jammed at 10 o'clock in the morning to see Ali give it his old one-two. Strawberry chunks bounced in champagne bubbles, and melon balls, prune, cheese and cherry danish were the fare of the hour. "Try the croissants," said the waiter presiding over the breakfast buffet.

Ali was in a mellow mood. "I'm here today to talk about sheets," said the heavyweight boxing champion of the world. "African feelings" sheets—this was right down my alley, promoting Africa and the people of the Third World. As far as I'm concerned, they (the sheets) are perfect. They're prettier even than me. That's the first time I ever admitted anything was prettier than me."

"How much money are you going to make for promoting these bedsheets and towels?" someone asked. "Why darlin'," said Ali, "six million five hundred thousand dollars. No darlin', I don't get paid nothing. We all hustling. They have the complexion and the connection to get me the protection."

Everybody laughed, including John O'Donoghue, the genial, ruddy-faced president of Springs Mills Consumer Products Division. Then O'Donoghue laid out the deal.

"Five per cent of the royalties with a guarantee up front," he told the waiting world. "Win, lose or draw, he gets a specific sum on all wholesale sales."

Earlier, O'Donoghue had remarked that his company expected to sell \$50,000 worth of "African Feelings" sheets alone this year, not counting comforters, bedspreads or towels. The industry, he said, sold 30 million dozen sheets and pillow cases a year, and only 10 out of every 100 sold are white sheets.

### Endorsement Speech

Muhammad Ali's endorsement speech included a little something here, which turned out to be a poem. "We've got bedspreads and towels, comforters too. Sheets made for blacks, for whites and for you," one stanza ran.

"What kind of sheets you sleep on, Ali?" was another question. "I sleep on white sheets," Ali said. "Sometimes the bed's not made up and I sleep on the bedspread, the floor, everywhere. Women are different. They have to change every day."

# Come to the flavor of Marlboro



Marlboro, the number one  
selling cigarette in the world.

## Saint Laurent Status for the Masses

By Hebe Dorsey

US (NYT)—Besides its promotional value, the role of the ready-to-wear line today is to give extra to what was once its poor ready-to-wear.

is exactly what Yves Saint Laurent did last week with his ready-to-wear collection, remarkable intelligence, he added voltage and made it—Page 1 of The New Times, for instance.

himself admitted after the show that the couture collection was not an encore of the ready-to-wear look "except that changed the fabrics—and of the colors." In fact,

only who has seen both that the ready-to-wear line was, if anything, better, done with a lighter, gayer and was intended for mass consumption. Actually, was no way Saint Laurent improve on his ready-to-wear which was close to perfect.

spirit of ready-to-wear is not from that of the couture. The basic Saint Laurent look is winter is folkloric and it makes more sense to in the relatively inexpensive ready-to-wear line. It's a costume, but so what? It's forever.

same look delivered at a price is enough to make a private customer think As Mrs. William McKel Blair Jr., of Washington, D.C., a steady and eclectic fan, put it: "I adored Saint Laurent's couture as it was a beautiful place. But how can I buy already in the boutiques, sort of spoils it, doesn't it, and up not wanting any of it," would not buy the bou-

version either, she said, as she would not be satisfied with the fabrics. And she about to spend \$2,000 or for a look that has already knocked off for the masses. "I buy couture," she said, "and something more per-

it is not for the private and if the professional already bought the look the ready-to-wear collection, was Saint Laurent's collection about?

nor has it that it may be his by to couture, his last column. "No way," said a spokesman for the designer—but he has that before.



GOLDEN EVENINGS—Saint Laurent's ready-to-wear version top left with the couture interpretation at top right.



FROM THE STEPPES—At far right is Saint Laurent's made-to-order ensemble, done in earth colors. Right is the ready-to-wear look—jackets are identically cut, with the couture version in a quilted fabric and the ready-to-wear one in velvet.

Birgitte Moss-Spe Press.

## The Children of the Rich and How They Suffer

Too many choices can cause confusion in some children.  
Indulgence can lead to finickiness. Traveling from home to home, country to country, can lead to a sense of rootlessness.

Joe Wedemeyer

RED, Mass. (NYT)—Dr. Coles, the child psychologist who has written extensively about the children of the working class, has come to the children of the rich and upper-middle class and records their lives, a sense of entitlement, a sense of being "bought," struggles with the privileges of their wealth, that he observed enmeshed in the advantages and disadvantages associated with the opportunities and choices, he said, can lead to some children.

can lead to finickiness, traveling from home to home, country to country, can lead to a sense of rootlessness, at of migrant workers, with enormous wealth become afraid of

some rooms. As these children are taught manners, they are also isolated and aloof from other people.

### Become Skeptical

Some become skeptical of their own abilities and feel teachers might show them deference because of their parents' position.

In an interview in his home here, Dr. Coles said, however, that he believed that his new work, entitled "The Privileged Ones: The Children of the Well Off and the Rich," would be a disappointment to "some who for understandable reasons might want a book that will portray upper class life into a wasteland."

"One can be against injustices

without turning people on top into King Farouk," he said. "Remember these are not Farouks. Some of them are lean, Spartan, hard-working and, yes, decent and idealistic parents, whose psychological dilemma is that of having a lot, wanting to hold on to it and yet feeling in many cases troubled, even in some cases tormented by what they have, which is in turn passed on to their children."

Dr. Coles, who is also a pediatrician, is a child psychiatrist on the staff of the Harvard University Health Services. He has published three volumes in a series known as the "Children of Crisis," and won a Pulitzer Prize for nonfiction in 1973 for volumes two and three, subtitled,

respectively, "Migrants, Sharecroppers, Mountaineers" and "The South Goes North." Volume four, "Chicanos, Eskimos, Indians," will be published simultaneously with the volume on the privileged next year by Atlantic-Little, Brown, he said, bringing the series to a conclusion after more than a million words. He is now beginning to study children of other countries.

### Child's Suggestion

Since he began studying poor and working-class children in 1959, he said that he also has been studying the privileged, beginning with the suggestion of Vivian Bridges, the then 9-year-old sister of one of the first black children to integrate the New Orleans schools.

Others reinforced her suggestion, so Dr. Coles began in the Garden District, a section of New Orleans with many wealthy residents, and continued to seek out the wealthy in Atlanta, Boston, Princeton, N.J., Connecticut, Westchester County, N.Y., New York City, Winnetka, Ill., New Mexico, Texas, Florida and Alaska.

None in the new study were from families earning less than \$40,000 a year in 1969 and many came from families worth several million dollars. Names and places are disguised in the study to provide anonymity, he said, and in some cases, children with similar situations are made into a composite figure.

Dr. Coles said that one of the most obvious differences in the children of the privileged and poor and working-class children was in their drawings. Typically, he said, a poor child might draw pictures of himself, minus some physical features or landscapes without detail.

### Elaborate Drawings

The privileged child drew elaborate houses, exotic landscapes, well-dressed people and objects he found unusual until he realized the objects were toys "in proportion to the grandeur of their lives."

"Believe it or not, one child drew for me an enormous hippopotamus," Dr. Coles recalled. "I had never seen a child draw a hippopotamus. It turned out to be the biggest toy I've ever seen in my entire life, and I think the ugliest. I think the hippopotamus was about as large as a real baby hippopotamus. It would go into the pool and the child could control it. It could either go up or go down."

Sometimes the children asked for more paper to elaborate. "I never had a ghetto child fill up paper the way they did," Dr. Coles said.

He said that the "common denominator" of the privileged children was a sense of "entitlement," which he defined as "a sense of one's position in the world and a sense of real self-assurance about the future, at least the social and economic part of that future."

As the privileged child grows up, Dr. Coles said, he becomes increasingly aware that he is special, that people respect his parents and are sometimes awed

by them. They see that they have money and possess status symbols.

### In Contrast

In contrast, he said that even if the poor or working-class child starts out feeling secure, as he grows older he observes the contempt society has for him.

Dr. Coles said that social scientists had substantially documented the rituals of the poor, working class and middle class, but the resources of the rich had enabled them to keep many of their rituals unobserved.

He compared the poor child's visiting the welfare office with the privileged child being taken to meet his trust officer or having lunch at the bank.

"I think that is an event in the lives of these children," he said. "They are being educated, told what their lives are about. One child is learning the family dependency and how rude and condescending the treatment often is. One child learns entitlement and the other child learns vulnerability."

Contrary to myth—that the rich are less conscious of money than the poor—he said he found money-consciousness a big factor in the children's life and some children, who had heard their parents talking about taxes, unions, shiftless, welfare recipients, feared for their future. Even a 6-year-old New Orleans girl was aware that she would inherit \$500,000 some day and a 12-year-old boy who lived on an estate north of Boston worried about living up to family standards.

### Father Says

"He (the father) says that if we don't demand a lot of ourselves, then we'll become fat and stupid—and we'll live off our capital, and we'll amount to nothing and we'll become rich bums, and our children will become poor bums of good families or of families that once were good," the child told Dr. Coles.

Dr. Coles said that the children had moments of what he called "exquisite sensitivity" in which they ask "Christ-like questions" about the problems of the poor. Typically, he said, parents become comfortable bums, and handle the situation in such a way as to inhibit future questions. The child is often made to feel that he is weak, subversive, or that something is wrong with him.

"What they end up doing is drawing the line," he said, "because there is no answer."

## Entertainment: 'Obsession,' Homage to Hitchcock

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (NYT)—is how critics for The Times rate new films:

"is for about half time, an entertaining, suspense film." Vincent Canby. But De Palma and his wife, "have a sense of identifying a homage to Hitchcock leads us to expect a less, more terse, more than the one they've hit Robertson plays a New Orleans business wife and child are and apparently killed, she later, filled with ailing failed them, he says where he meets a woman, who is the wife. He then sets in the Italian, Sandra, with his wife. One big that Robertson, "who gives one of the best of his career, a day, despite the 30-year time span."

Bujold, who plays wife and the Italian in extraordinarily intricate, but here she look her best." Canby, "a very talented finally hitting the big

specter," directed by oldstone, "has hardly a recommend it." Vincent says, "unless you'll



Clint Robertson doesn't age.



Genevieve Bujold intelligence.

put up with all sorts of gaffes for even the dimmest recollection of a kind of fiction that once made childhood tolerable. The cast includes Robert Shaw, James Earl Jones, Genevieve Bujold, Beau Bridges and Peter Boyle, "all people of proven talents, but the movie is a mess. It's about pirates in 1718, with a plot skippy on incident and a screenplay full of failed anachronisms." Shaw as a pirate cap-

tain "works hard at romantic dash but produces only sweat; while Bujold is charming in the very silly role of a swordswoman." Canby thinks "a strong director might have imposed some order on the project, but Goldstone is not such a person." It wants to be high adventure "but looks like a slog, joyless hard work."

"The Return of a Man Called Horse," Irvin Kershner's sequel

to Elliot Silverstein's "A Man Called Horse," "is so mystical that it effectively numbs the senses most of the time," according to Vincent Canby. "Not quite all the time though, which presents a problem for people who don't have strong stomachs or who aren't stimulated by the spectacle of men solemnly mutilating themselves to purify their souls." The first film dabbled in American Indian mysticism, "but this one looks like a cocktail-table book on the subject." Jack de Witt's screenplay finds Lord John Morgan (Richard Harris) back in England after having become an Indian warrior. But his red brothers send him ESP messages to return where he has to go through the whole purification thing all over again. Canby found the film "more unpleasantly patronizing than uplifting, which would also describe the effect of Harris's performance." Gale Sondergaard, "though a great actress, as the Indian woman looks as if she would be more at home reading tea leaves."

### Ancient Greek Stadium

ATHENS, Aug. 4 (AP)—Part of an ancient 4th century BC sports stadium has been unearthed in excavations at ancient Nemea south of Corinth. The Archaeology Department announced yesterday. The announcement said that the foundations of big buildings were found near the stadium.







## Monthly Gap Narrows German Payments

PARIS, Aug. 4 (AP-DJ).—The German balance of payments showed a preliminary deficit of 507 million marks in July, against a revised surplus of 2.738 billion marks in May and a surplus of 2.738 billion marks in June, 1975.

Current account figures comprise trade account and capital account. The current account for June showed a preliminary deficit of 507 million marks, against a revised surplus of 2.738 billion marks in May and a surplus of 2.738 billion marks in June, 1975.

Long-term capital transactions showed a preliminary deficit of 650 million marks in the first half, against a deficit of 8,546 billion marks in the first half of 1975.

Short-term capital transactions in the first six months of this year showed a preliminary surplus of 8,886 billion marks, against a surplus of 437 billion marks in the first half of 1975.

The net change in foreign assets of the Bundesbank in the first half was a rise of 6.2 billion marks, against a rise of 1,046 billion marks in the first half of the previous year.

Transactions that are not statistically recorded showed a preliminary deficit of 3,777 billion marks in the first half, against a surplus of 2,146 billion marks in the like year-ago period.

Meanwhile in Bonn the Economics Ministry said the preliminary seasonally adjusted value of new orders to the West German manufacturing industry rose 2 per cent month-to-month in June as a result of a 10.5-per-cent gain in new foreign business.

The order inflow index for June was 150, up 3 per cent from 147 in May though still 6.2 per cent below the seasonally high 160 of June, 1975 (1970 equals 100). The year-earlier figure was artificially raised by the expiration on June 30, 1975, of a government capital investment incentive for domestic purchasers.

The new order index averaged about 136 last year. The June index of new foreign orders was 201, up about 10.5 per cent from 182 in May and up 31.4 per cent from 153 in June, 1975. The June leap interrupted an indecisive, fluctuating trend during the first five months, when the foreign order index had averaged 180.4.

The large month-to-month increase in foreign orders was mostly due to a 19.9-per-cent rise in demand for capital goods. The Economics Ministry attributed this rise to "large orders," but the ministry did not give details.

Foreign order inflow for basic and production goods—like steel and chemicals—gained 2 per cent and new business in consumer items was up 1 per cent.

The June index of new domestic orders was 136, down from 139 in May and down 16.7 per cent from the seasonally adjusted figure of 160. Month-to-month demand declined marginally for all three major categories of manufactured goods.

ZURICH, Aug. 4 (AP-DJ).—Switzerland has found a way to meet some of the oil producing nations' demand for Swiss franc holdings without letting this push the Swiss currency even higher and with safeguards to minimize the use of the franc as an international reserve currency.

What the central bank has done has been to approve the private placement by Swiss banks of medium-term notes of international development organizations with official agencies of the oil producers.

This is exceptional, because the central bank's rules prohibit the private placement of notes with foreign governments or agencies so as to prevent the Swiss franc from assuming a reserve role.

The national bank says it now recognizes the desire of the oil producers to diversify their foreign reserves and has arranged this bypass so that it can cope with this need without allowing the buildup of upward pressure on the franc by channeling the funds out of Switzerland.

Under Swiss rules, a foreign borrower is obliged to convert Swiss franc borrowings into dollars. With foreknowledge, the central bank can prevent any disruptive effect of such movements on foreign exchange markets. In the case of oil producers, the national bank handles the conversion, thus allowing itself an extra weapon in its interventionary armory.

For the oil producers, the notes, with maturities ranging to 8 years, yield a tax-free income. Also, the oil countries do not run afoul of Swiss rules on the inflow of capital with such deterrents as a negative interest charge on foreign Swiss franc deposits.

## Trend Seen Continuing This Year

## Funds' Sales Hit N.Y. Stock Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP-DJ).—Analysts searching to explain why the stock market has been stalled for nearly six months may be underestimating the downward pressure exerted by the large amounts of stock being sold by U.S. mutual funds. The mutual funds have been net sellers of stocks since February, and they are likely to continue these sales because they need cash.

Between Jan. 31 and June 30, mutual fund portfolios managers took more than \$1 billion out of the stock market by selling more stock than they bought. The funds have been forced to sell by some of the stiffest demands for cash they ever have experienced.

These demands have come from mutual fund shareholders who want out. The holders, who bought fund shares to get professional management of their investments, have the right to cash in their chips at will. They are exercising that right, and withdrawing their investments, with a vengeance.

The problems of the mutual funds have a wide impact even though the funds, with \$48.8 billion of total assets at June 30, are far from being the largest institutional force in the stock market. That distinction is held by private pension funds, most of which are managed by bank trust departments.

Latest available data from the Securities and Exchange Commission show private pension funds at the end of 1975 had assets of \$145 billion, of which \$89 billion was in common stock. In contrast, the SEC tabulation put year-end assets of all types of investment companies at \$66 billion, while common stockholdings totaled \$43 billion, of which \$39 billion was held by mutual funds.

But mutual funds trade a larger proportion of their assets than private pension funds do, and, as a result, swing great weight in the market. In 1975, for example, while pension funds bought and sold \$28.3 billion of common stock, mutual funds—with less than half the stockholdings—accounted for more than \$23 billion of transactions. The next-largest institutional sector, life insurance companies, had less than \$8 billion of stock dealings.

So mutual funds can make ripples in the marketplace when they become a steady source of stock. "There's little question in my mind that the heavy selling by funds this year has had a retarding effect on overall stock prices since early this year," says Steven Leuthold, a market strategist at Piper, Jaffrey & Co., Minneapolis, and a mutual fund adviser.

Despite the drain from redemptions, fund managers have been so bullish on the market that they have sold off far less stock from their portfolios than they needed to meet redemptions. Because they joined the stock-buying stampede in January, when they invested \$16 billion more in the stock market than they withdrew, the funds in the first six months raised only \$880 million through stock market sales. Net redemptions, however, were nearly twice that amount. The difference needed to meet redemptions came from cash reserves, which were reduced to a critical point.

In the first half, cash reserves dropped to \$2.68 billion from \$3.75 billion. On June 30, the latest date for which the Investment Company Institute, the funds' trade association, has statistics, the cash position represented 5.7 per cent of the industry's assets. Normally, even in periods in which redemption pressures have been keen, a cash position of 5 to 6 per cent is considered a fully invested posture for fund portfolios.

By another measure, the depletion of cash reserves looks even more serious. First half net redemptions represented nearly 4 per cent of June 30 assets, and that pace of cash-ins indicates that the funds actually were carrying less than 2 per cent of assets in investable cash reserves, over and above the net redemption rate. "That's the lowest figure I've seen since statistics on the funds have been kept," Piper Jaffrey's Mr. Leuthold says.

Funds may well experience a steady outflow of cash through the rest of the year. Mr. Leuthold says, "We could very well see net redemptions for the full year of \$25 billion to \$3 billion. As far as I can see, there's no way the funds can be a positive factor in the stock market over the next six months."

## To Finance Pipeline Material Deal

## Russians to Try Again for Loan in Japan

By Mike Bassett

TOKYO, Aug. 4 (AP-DJ).—Soviet loan applicants are expected back here next week in search of Japanese government financing for a purchase of \$400 million to \$500 million in gas pipelines material.

The Russians have already purchased 1.05 million metric tons of steel pipe from Japanese suppliers for use in gas lines scheduled for completion for 1980. Industry sources say the Russians are viewed as a poor loan risk by the Japanese government at the moment, but are trying again, backed by the fact that they now want a package of a pipe-making plant and 1.5 million metric tons of steel plate to feed it.

The sources say that the government here is expected to look more favorably on the package deal than on a Soviet loan bid just for steel plate purchases, which was rejected last month. They also say that Japanese steelmakers are likely to support the Soviet application.

The steelmakers, who have seen heavy plate become the only steel product not to benefit from a price recovery, would welcome a chance to sell inventories that have piled up amid a drop in demand from shipbuilders.

East-Block Pipeline  
The Japanese steel and machinery is to be used in construction of a 2,750-kilometer gas pipeline from the western part of the Soviet Union to its border with East Europe. The line will supply gas to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania. The construction is to be carried out jointly by those nations in return for the supply. The other line is a 2,000-kilometer link between Siberia and Moscow.

Steel marketing sources say the steel the Russians want to buy is of 30-millimeter thickness—a thickness they say is not made in the Soviet Union. They say that in previous pipeline projects, the Russians have placed two 12-millimeter plates together to build desired thickness, but that for the two projects now being worked on this double-plate method is considered too expensive. In addition, it is thought that pipeline joints with the double-plate method would be too susceptible to leaks.

The potential sale of 1.5 million metric tons of plate would involve 300,000-ton annual shipments over five years. The Japanese want to make the sale on a free-on-board basis, leaving the Russians to handle transportation costs. The transport cost is said to be one reason why Moscow is switching to easier-to-ship plates from their previous pipe purchase.

European Possibility  
After the Russians' previous failure to get a Japanese government loan for purchase of the steel plate at Japanese mills, trading companies here sounded out the possibility of raising a Eurodollar loan whose proceeds, and interest costs they could pass on to the buyers from Moscow. On banks here says five-year Eurodollars would have cost the trading firms about 9 per cent annually. A trading company official says it was discovered that the interest charge that would have been passed on to Moscow was 9.4 to 9.8 per cent. The Russians rejected this rate, and suggested they would pay about 7.5 per cent if Japanese steelmakers would absorb the added two points interest cost in order to make the plate sale.

## U.S. Car Firms in Anti-Trust Probe

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP-DJ).—The Federal Trade Commission has begun a broad anti-trust investigation of the U.S. auto industry that could have major long-range consequences for the three leading Detroit car makers.

In a three-paragraph announcement late yesterday, the commission said it will examine the industry's economic structure, as well as the "economic performance" of both foreign and domestic auto makers and distributors, specifically, their "acts, practices and methods of competition."

The overall investigation will look at pricing policies, economies resulting from large-scale operations, vertical integration in the industry and automobile distribution practices, the FTC stated.

The commission's plan first surfaced last month, when it was reported that an FTC staff recommendation for such a move had been submitted to the Justice Department's anti-trust division for comment.

The Justice Department unit itself has been interested in the auto industry. Since the mid-1960s it has started, and ended, several investigations of the auto makers and it could have requested that the FTC keep off its turf. But the anti-trust division did not raise any objections, clearing the way for commission approval of a wide-ranging inquiry, an FTC lawyer said.

Could Take Action  
Should the investigation demonstrate to the commission that one or more of the Big Three—General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp.—is involved in anti-competitive practices, the agency could seek remedies ranging from orders prohibiting such practices to major structural changes in the industry.

As is customary in FTC announcements of investigations, however, the commission cautioned that "the existence of an investigation does not imply that violations of the law have occurred." FTC officials previously have estimated that the investigation would last two to three years, with only a 50-per-cent chance of producing enough evidence to support formal anti-trust charges.

Owen Johnson, head of the FTC's Bureau of Competition, said that about a dozen lawyers and economists—a sizable force by FTC standards—will work on the investigation in its initial stages. The length of time required for completion, though, will depend on the amount of documents to be reviewed, the extent to which witnesses cooperate and other unpredictable factors, Mr. Johnson said.

Comment From GM  
In Detroit, Thomas Murphy, GM chairman, said in a statement: "It seems that we will be called upon to demonstrate once again that the business is intensely competitive and operating in accordance with the law. We expect to do so, but deplore the waste

of public and private resources that the task will entail." He asserted that the amount of competition in the auto business "is demonstrated by the entry of some 30 new competitors in the post-war years" including Volkswagen and Volvo, who both plan to build cars in the United States.

He also said that auto-industry competition is demonstrated by, among other things, "the government's own statistics, which show that auto prices in this country have consistently risen much less rapidly than prices of consumer goods as a whole."

Lee Iacocca, Ford president, said the FTC's decision "is unfortunate and unnecessary" and called it "another example of a costly burden imposed by government which in the end must be born by our customers."

A spokesman for Chrysler said the company had no comment to make on the FTC announcement.

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In Detroit, Thomas Murphy, GM chairman, said in a statement: "It seems that we will be called upon to demonstrate once again that the business is intensely competitive and operating in accordance with the law. We expect to do so, but deplore the waste

of public and private resources that the task will entail." He asserted that the amount of competition in the auto business "is demonstrated by the entry of some 30 new competitors in the post-war years" including Volkswagen and Volvo, who both plan to build cars in the United States.

He also said that auto-industry competition is demonstrated by, among other things, "the government's own statistics, which show that auto prices in this country have consistently risen much less rapidly than prices of consumer goods as a whole."

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## Volume Exceeds 20 Million As Wall St. Gain Continues

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP-DJ).—Turnover on the New York Stock Exchange today swept passed the 20-million share mark for the first time in nearly three weeks as the market added to the broad advance of the previous session.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 1.95 points to 922.34. It was up 4.41 at 3 o'clock.

Advancers outnumbered decliners by about 615 to about 555. Volume totaled 20,685 million shares, compared with 18.5 million yesterday.

Aluminum Co. of America climbed 3/4 to 56 1/4. It raised some input prices.

Armstrong Rubber, which reported sharply higher earnings moved ahead 1 1/4 to 30 3/4.

Also firm were Digital Equipment up 1 1/8 to 170 1/8, Corning Glass 3/4 to 78 1/2, McDonnell Douglas 1 1/8 to 34, Standard Oil of Ohio 2 3/4 to 74, Exxon 1 1/8 to 54 1/8, and American Home Products 1/8 to 34 1/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange pushed moderately higher, with the Amex index up 0.15 to 103.87.

Soybean futures prices advanced 20 cents a bushel, the allowable limit for one session on the Chicago Board of Trade.

The strength in soybeans as well as in meat and oil strongly influenced higher prices in wheat, corn and oats futures.

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

	1975	1976
Greyhound Corp.		
Revenue	998.2	923.5
Profits	17.7	15.0
Per Share	0.40	0.44
Share dil.	0.38	0.42

	1975	1976
Int. Minerals & Chemicals		
Revenue	333.8	331.8
Profits	25.4	43.4
Per Share	1.26	2.51
Share dil.	1.51	2.39

	1975	1976
Kerr-McGee Corp.		
Revenue	531.8	445.5
Profits	138.4	38.5
Per Share	1.52	1.53
Share dil.	1.52	1.53

	1975	1976
Williams Cos.		
Revenue	296.2	232.9
Profits	19.9	34.6
Per Share	0.80	1.39
Share dil.	0.80	1.39

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## COMPAGNIE LUXEMBOURGEOISE DE BANQUE S.A.

Luxembourg

Affiliate of Dresdner Bank A.G.

Summary Financial Statement as of March 31, 1976.  
(Thousands of Lux. Francs)

BALANCE SHEET	
ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Liquid Assets:	Preferred Creditors ..... 6,816
Cash, Balances in Postal Cheque	Collection Items payable ..... 3,527
Account and with Central Banks.....	Liabilities to Banks .....
15,336,552	at sight and up to one month ... 30,972,235
Balances with Banks at sight (incl.	for agreed periods of more than
for agreed periods up to one month)	one month ..... 97,211,485
27,742,639	Deposits of non-banking Finance Es-
Collection Items and other Assets	tablishments ..... 18,256,738
realisable at short notice ..... 2,828	Current Accounts and Deposits up to
Balances with Banks payable for	one month ..... 8,285,373
agreed periods of more than one	for agreed periods exceeding one
month ..... 53,509,968	month ..... 10,824,364
Advances to non-banking Finance	Sundry Creditors ..... 2,520
Establishments ..... 1,430,513	Miscellaneous ..... 2,651,665
Bills discounted ..... 3,025,602	Fiduciary Accounts ..... 211,302
Other Advances ..... 55,643,080	Capital and Reserves ..... 3,575,000
Securities ..... 11,032,659	Provisions for contingencies and
Miscellaneous ..... 3,420,420	depreciations ..... 1,441,540
Fiduciary Accounts ..... 211,302	Balance brought forward ..... 1,895
Fixed Assets ..... 2,905,409	Profit ..... 816,412
174,260,972	174,260,972
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	
EXPENDITURE	REVENUE
Interest and commissions ..... 8,346,939	Interest and commissions ..... 8,176,856
General Expenses ..... 851,305	
Provisions for contingencies and	Other income ..... 2,436,238
depreciation ..... 398,231	
Other expenses ..... 646,064	Release of provisions for contin-
Net profit ..... 816,412	cies and depreciation ..... 445,857
11,058,951	11,058,951



[illegible]

هكذا من الأهل

U.S. Suisse

... ..

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 200 million to 400 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.















